**Before reading this make sure You saw the video;**
**https://youtu.be/341YL2WVIOM**
**this document is part of a series; Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.**
**All the following documents are in 1 link;**
**https://icedrive.net/s/u9QtAhYGWyZzSFZ8AQRiivfCXw8Z**

1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.docx
1_Jyotish lesson_Proof that Ayanamsa applies to the Nakshatras only.mp4
1a_Bṛhat Saṃhitā confirm Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE with sky observation.docx
1b_Bṛhat Saṃhitā_Varahamihira knew that ayanamsa was for Nakshatras only.docx
1c_Hindu astrology ignores Varahamihira that the equinox has moved.docx
1d_comparing 2 modern ayanamsa values to Surya Siddhanta from Vedic times.docx
2_Discrepancies between Tropical and Sidereal System folder;
2a_Proof the Jyotish zodiac is tropical, ayanamsa apply to stars/ Nakshatras only.docx
2b_Tropical and Sidereal Systems using Revati (ζ Piscium) as reference ayanamsa (Shows 2 charts).docx
3_Original Vedic zodiac is tropical (equinox-aligned), with no Ayanāṃśa applied to it.docx
3a_Description of Twelve Zodiac Signs in Ancient Indian Texts_M.L.Raja.pdf
3b_Sun course from Srimad Bhagavatam 5th canto.docx
3c_Surya Siddhanta points to Tropical Zodiac.pdf
4_No mention of Sidereal Aries in the Vedas only Tropical Aries is indicated.docx
4a_Vedic definition of the Zodiac, Modern Saṅkrāntis Do Not fit to Their Original Definition.docx
5_Which star marks the beginning of the Nakshatras (Moon Sidereal Zodiac).docx
6_Unequal Nakshatras in Vedas!.docx
7_Zodiac signs are not allotted to the Trimurti in the same way as the Nakshatras.docx
8_In which year the Ayanamsa value was 0º (declination of equinoxes on ).docx
8a_Mahābhārata Timeline (3137 BCE) and Kali Yuga Start February 18, 3102 BCE .docx

9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.doc
9_Astro-Logy; Use Your brain_Beat everybody with Vedic Tropical astrology_real Jyotish.pdf
9a_Earth non rotation accepted by Albiruni, Varaha Mihira, William Lilly.pdf

**Quote from Varahamihira; *Bṛhat Saṃhitā* (4.1-4.2):**
"□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□ □□□□□□□□□□ □□□□□□□□□
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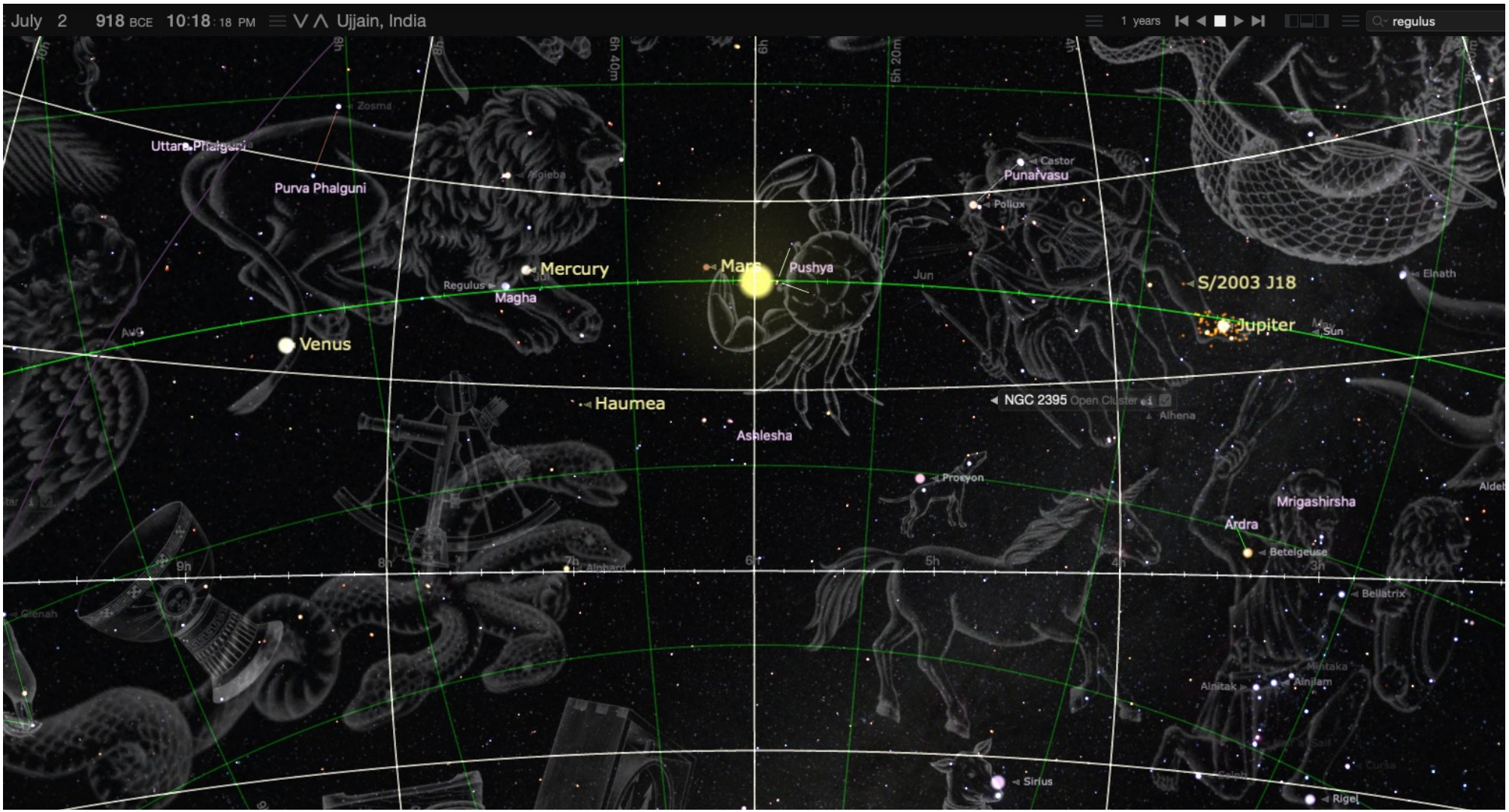
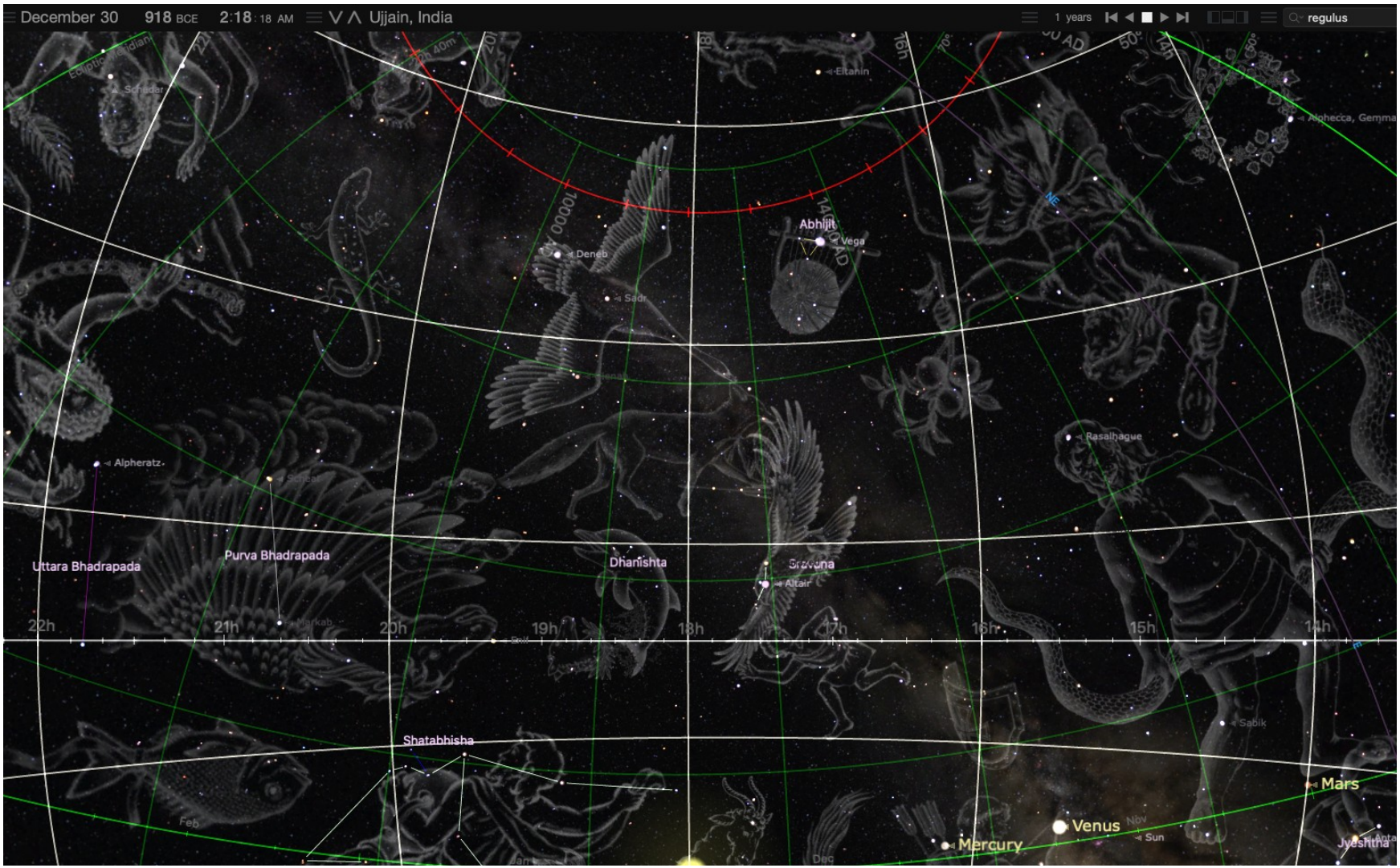
***Translation: "Formerly, the summer solstice [dakṣiṇāyana] was in the middle of Āśleṣā, and the winter solstice [uttarāyaṇa] was in the middle of Dhaniṣṭhā. Now, it begins from the middle of Mṛgaśīrṣa and extends up to the middle of Punarvasu."***

Estimated Date of Original Observation: **(Varāhamihira's time): 505-587 CE,**
You can download the app to verify yourself; Starry Night Pro Plus 8.1.1 for Win. or Mac with serial
https://mega.nz/folder/O9h1wZ4L#H0wZA7sHPaCVfpftyx2BbA

***Formerly, the summer solstice [dakṣiṇāyana] was in the middle of Āśleṣā, that was around July 2nd, 918 BCE as seen on sky map for that date the Sun was at its highest point:***


July 2 918 BCE 10:18:18 PM Ujjain, India
1 years
regulus
Zosma
Uttara Phalguni
Purva Phalguni
Algieba
Castor
Punarvasu
Pollux
Mercury
Regulus
Magha
Mars
Pushya
Jun
S/2003 J18
Elnath
Jupiter
Sun
Venus
Haumea
NGC 2395 Open Cluster
Alhena
Ashlesha
Procyon
Mrigashirsha
Ardra
Betelgeuse
Bellatrix
Mintaka
Alnitak
Alnilam
Sirius
9h
8h
7h
6h
5h
3h
8h 40m
6h
5h 20m

***, and the winter solstice [uttarāyaṇa] was in the middle of Dhaniṣṭhā , that was around Dec. 30th, 918 BCE as seen on sky map for that date that date the Sun was at its lowest point:***


December 30 918 BCE 2:18:18 AM Ujjain, India
1 years
regulus
Schedar
Eltanin
Algenib
Alpheccа, Gemma
Deneb
Sadr
Abhijit
Vega
Rasalhague
Alpheratz
Uttara Bhadrapada
Purva Bhadrapada
Dhanishta
Shravana
Altair
Markab
Sabik
Shatabhisha
Mars
Venus
Mercury
Sun
Jyeshtha
22h
21h
20h
19h
18h
17h
16h
15h
14h
Feb
Nov
Dec

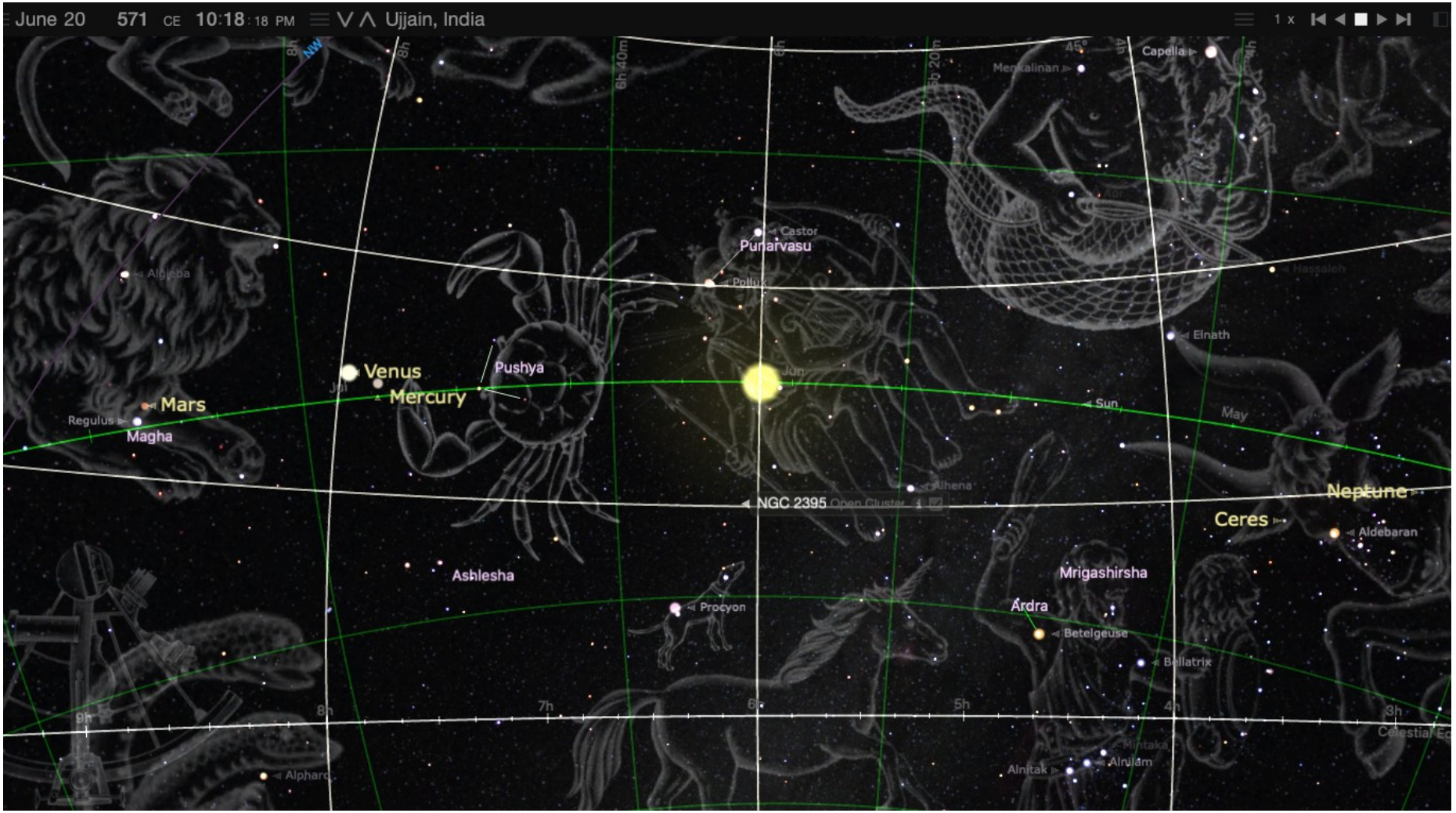
***Now, (Varāhamihira's time): 505-587 CE, it (the summer solstice) begins from the middle of Mṛgaśīrṣa and extends up to the middle of Punarvasu.")***

**Showing sky map (below) in 570 CE in Ujain on June 20th at summer solstice (Sun in highest position) in Ujjain, as we can see Varahamihira's observation is correct; when he was living, the summer solstice was in *the middle of Mṛgaśīrṣa and extended up to the middle of Punarvasu.***

***Conclusion; approximate Varāhamihira's time 505-587 CE is confirmed by sky observation.***

***It also proves that the***

***It is also confirmed in Varahamihira Panchasiddhantika, G Thibaut and S Dvivedi 1889 (translation) available in https://archive.org/ ,***


June 20 571 CE 10:18:18 PM Ujjain, India
1 x
Capella
Menkalinan
Castor
Punarvasu
Pollux
Algjeba
Hassaleh
Elnath
Venus
Pushya
Mercury
Mars
Regulus
Magha
Sun
May
Alhena
NGC 2395 Open Cluster
Neptune
Ceres
Aldebaran
Ashlesha
Mrigashirsha
Procyon
Ardra
Betelgeuse
Bellatrix
Mintaka
Alnitak
Alnilam
Alphard
9h
8h
7h
6h
5h
4h
3h
Celestial Eq

Calculating the Time Difference:
The shift from Āśleṣā (Cancer 16°40') to Mṛgaśīrṣā (Gemini 23°20') is ~23°20'.
Precession rate: ~1° per 72 years → ~1,680 years (23.33° × 72).
Subtract ~1,680 years → ~**1180 BCE =** *Formerly, the summer solstice [dakṣiṇāyana] was in the middle of Āśleṣā, and the winter solstice [uttarāyaṇa] was in the middle of Dhaniṣṭhā;*

***Calculation;***
Original Position (Ancient Times):
Dakṣiṇāyana (summer solstice) at mid-Āśleṣā (~Cancer 16°40' in sidereal zodiac).
Uttarāyaṇa (winter solstice) at mid-Dhaniṣṭhā (~Capricorn 16°40').
Shift Due to Precession:
Varāhamihira notes that in his time (6th century CE), the solstices had moved to:
Dakṣiṇāyana beginning at mid-Mṛgaśīrṣā (~Gemini 23°20').
Uttarāyaṇa beginning at mid-Punarvasu (~Cancer 23°20').

- **Varāhamihira's Purpose:** Highlighting **precession** by comparing past vs. his 6th-century CE observations.

**astrology, jyotish, astronomy) I collected the last 25 years.**